

means having the microcapillary sized opening is brought in contact with the sorbent material means so the solution containing the analyte is deposited on the sorbent material means by capillary action where the detector reagent has been pre-deposited and with the analyte being adsorbed by and concentrated in the sorbent material and remaining at the spot of contact between the end portion of the tube means with the sorbent material means for combining with the detector reagent.

15. (Once Amended) The system according to claim 13, wherein the microcapillary sized opening is defined by an end wall of the end portion of the tube means and the thickness of the end wall is at least twice the diameter of the microcapillary sized opening to reinforce the end portion of the tube means and to provide uniform sealing contact between the end wall and the sorbent material means when the tube means is placed in contact with the sorbent material means.

19. (Once Amended) The system according to claim 13, wherein the sorbent material means comprises a thin layer chromatographic sheet provided with a silica gel surface layer.

20. (Once Amended) The system according to claim 13, wherein the sorbent material means comprises a thin layer chromatographic medium provided with a polysilicic acid sorbent.

22. (Once Amended) The system according to claim 13, wherein the sorbent material means is formed of a polar silica gel material and the solvent for the solution containing the analyte is a non-aqueous solvent that has a lower polarity than the sorbent material means.

23. (Once Amended) The system according to claim 13, wherein the sorbent material means is a polar material selected from the group consisting of silica gel, high performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) silica gel, polysilicic acid, and aluminum oxide and the solvent for the analyte is a non-aqueous solvent that is selected from the group comprising hexadecane, nonane, cyclohexane, trimethylpentane, petroleum ether, iso-hexanes, hexane, heptane, cyclopentane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, and pentane.

24. (Once Amended) The system according to claim 13, wherein the detector reagent comprises a solution in which the detector reagent is dissolved in a polar solvent and deposited on the sorbent material means, wherein the sorbent material means is a polar material selected from the group of silica gel, high performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) silica gel, polysilicic acid, and aluminum oxide and wherein the solvent for the analyte is less polar than the sorbent material means and is selected from the group comprising hexadecane, nonane, cyclohexane, trimethylpentane, petroleum ether, iso-hexanes, hexane, heptane, cyclopentane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, and pentane.

25. (Once Amended) The system according to claim 13, wherein the sorbent material means is a chromatographic material selected from the group consisting of silica gel, high performance thin layer chromatography (HPTLC) silica gel, polysilicic acid, aluminum oxide, cellulose, polyamide, reversed phase silica gel [Gel] C₂ (dimethyl bonded), reversed phase silica gel C₂ (ethyl bonded), reversed phase silica gel C₈ (octyl bonded), reversed phase silica gel C₁₈ (octadecyl bonded), acetylated cellulose, silica gel modified with amino groups, silica gel modified with cyano groups, Kieselghur impregnated with hydrocarbons, anionic and cationic anion exchange resins, diethylaminoethyl cellulose, and mixtures of the listed sorbents, and the solvent for the analyte is selected from the group comprising acetic acid, water, aqueous buffer solution with a pH in the range 2-12, dimethylsulfoxide, N-methylpyrrolidone, N,N-dimethyl acetamide, N,N-dimethyl formamide, propylene carbonate, acetonitrile, 2-methoxyethanol, diethylcarbonate, pyridine, methanol, acetone, ethanol, beta-phenethylamine, 2-ethoxyethanol, dioxane, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl n-propyl ketone, methyl acetate, methyl isobutyl ketone, chloroform, tetrahydrofuran, n-propanol, methyl isoamyl ketone, ethyl acetate, 2-methoxyethylacetate, isobutyl alcohol, n-butyl acetate, 2-butanol, 2-propanol, 1-butanol, ethylene dichloride, dichloromethane, ethyl ether, o-dichlorobenzene, chlorobenzene, benzene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, methyl tertiary-butyl ether, toluene, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, n-butyl chloride, hexadecane, nonane, cyclohexane, trimethylpentane, petroleum ether, iso-hexanes, hexane, heptane, cyclopentane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, and pentane.

27. (Once Amended) The system of claim 13, wherein the sorbent material means comprises a porous medium formed of two layers, the top layer formed of a sorbent substance and a detector reagent on or within a porous support, and wherein the analyte is deposited in the top layer, and the bottom layer is formed of a porous absorbent material containing a compound that dissolves in water to form a solution that wets the top layer, and the compound in aqueous solution reacts with substance produced due to the reaction or interaction of the analyte with the detector reagent in the top layer, thereby producing a color change, or a change in fluorescence under ultraviolet illumination.